ANOTHER, WA ANING TO ENGLAND.

is reported, in diplomatic circles that Secretary Seward forveard od a second, dispatch to Minister Adams yes erds y, to go by the next steamer, similar in its ger eral senor to that written upward of a fortnight ago, i'a which Great, Britain was warned of the consec, nence of sending forth more Alabamas to proy on car commerce.

This, second dispatch is, it is stated, even more decided, in its tenor than its predecessor, and goes even so ar as to intimate that if the British Government permits the Rebels 40 build and dispatch their piratical ergisers from its ports it ought justly to be held

The reports from Havana that the French army have defeated C.en. Comonfort, surrounded Puebla, and taken possession of one of its gates, are dishe-It is thought that news of this description would have been communicated to the world through some more certain and trustworthy medium than a priv ate letter, from Vera Cruz. The French have achieved too few successes in Mexico to afford to keep brack intelligence of such importance.

HE DEATH OF LIEUT, COL. KIMBALL There is a mystery about the death of Lieut.-Col. Kimball of the Hawkins Zonaves, announced yesterday. A rumor was current on Sunday, at Fort Monroe, where the flags were at half-mast in honor ceased, that he was shot by Gen. Corcorar for disobedience of orders. It was supposed the the matter would be investigated. According te another report which has found its way into a Washington paper, Col. Kimball, having been refased a pass by Gen. Corcoran, used insulting language to that officer, who drew his pistol and shot him dead on the spot. THE RICHMOND RIOT.

A private letter from Capt. John H. Kreidler of Specification 11.—Cheating Capt. Charles E Schwiczard. Capt. Chas. Hodmans, Capt. Lieut. A. P. Zyla. all of the 38th Regiment, of false prefense that the money was to be use Richmond, says: I know there was a rich specification on the grant of the guard of Libby springs one, for even part of the guard of Libby parties on the regiment aready signed by the duly appointed pay of the regiment aready signed by the duly appointed mustering officer, for the months of September and October I heard them telling of their exploits after returning; and, besides, I saw a number of women returnfrom it, carrying all manner of store goods in their arms, which could not have been obtained in

'Col. Dumont was in the hospital in another part of the prison and may actually have seen more than we did, as we had only a view toward the river eide of Libby Prison. All the non-commissioned officers connected with the prison admitted freely to us that such a thing had occurred, although the Richmond Paymeter and appropriated to his cown use the sum of two payments and stray dollars (\$260) due to the said members that the sum of two payments are private solders for the months of November and December.

Faymater and appropriated to his cown use the said members that the public service. papers, except The Whig, were silent with regard of the liwomen and over 5,000 of the male sex were collected at a given point, participating in the riot.

CONTRACT FOR MULES.

Col. Rucker of the Quartermaster's Department as contracted with Mr. Church for the delivery of thousand mules at \$110, and with Market and With Market and Detailed the Band to be piaced on the pay-tolla of various Companies as private soldiers for the months of September and October, 1901, cellecting and appropriating two numbers of the Field, self-sud Band, for the months of September and October, 1801, as members of the Band but nate a private soldiers by which means the field band but nate a private soldiers.

Col. Rucker of the Quartermaster's Department to the contracted with Mr. Church for the delivery of private the contracted with Mr. Church for the delivery of private the contract of \$110 and with Horse and \$25000. Moore for the deal ery of a hundred at \$99.

THE EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT BY REASON OF

DIS*BILITY.

The Medical Board, composed of Medical Inspector Coolidge, Drs. Clymer and Barthold, convened to establish rules as to exempts in consequence of disability under the conscription act for ceedings to-day, and their report will be laid before dred deleas (\$5,40 the guidance of Provost-Marshals, closed its pro-

his approval. EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA DUTY MEN. It is understood that the Attorney-General has given an opinion in the matter of stopping extra pay for extra duty men, to the effect that the clause in the Conscription act under which such orders were issued did not contemplate the stoppage of pay in the all cases. A new order will soon be published making certain exceptions to this sweeping rule.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS. corps will be obliged to pass examination before this Board.

THE LEGACY TAX.

Commissioner Lewis will soon issue elaborate instructions with relation to the assessment of the Legacy Tax, which has not, so far as is known up to this time, been collected in a single instance. DEPUTY PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE WAR DE

PARTMENT.
Capt. J. Brown of the 25th Obio Regiment, for a long time Assistant Provost-Marshal of Sigel's Corps, where he rendered efficient service, has been appointed Deputy Provost-Marshal of the War Department under Col. L. C. Baker, and has entered upon his duties.

VEGETABLE SEEDS SENT TO INDIANS. Last year, when the traitor savages made an in cursion into Missouri, they robbed the loyal Indians in the vicinity of Fort Randall, on the Missouri River, of all their seeds. The Commissioner of Agriculture has just sent out a large lot of fine vege-

table seeds to replace those stolen. APPLICATIONS FOR COTTON SEEDS. serous applications for cotton seed continue come in from Kansas and Southern Illinois.

THE TAX-LAW, AND DECISIONS UNDER IT. Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Boutwell is preparing a volume, to contain the Tax-law, carefully and copiously widened, together with the decisions under it heretofore made by the Bureau, extracts from its correspondence, and notes upon doubtful points in the law upon which no decision has yet been made. This volume will be prepared and published as speedily as may be, under the official sanc-

fion of the Treasury Department,
THE DESCISION RESPECTING GIFT ENTERPRISES. The recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by which gift enterprises, are declared on be subject to the tax imposed on lottery dealers is nal Revenue, by which gift enterprises, are declared to be subject to the tax imposed on lottery dealers is embodied in the following letter:

TREAGENT DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF INTERNAL HEVENUE, March 20, 1863.

Sing: Your faiter of the 23d Inst. was received yeaterday and
seasibly to your sequest a communication by felteraph was
substantial to the first apolion of the sect of March 5, a copy of
which is inclosed, wherein (see page 9) lottery tickets are
described and a stamp in poseed thereon, and nice to page 4,
lam 27, of add act, wherein it is provided that lottery ticket
Gelera shall pay 46,000 for each linears.

as arm or comporation who shall make, sell, or offer to sell therefore the state or fractional parts thereof, or any token, cer-custs, or device representing or intended to represent a lot-y these, or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of meers in any lotterly, or shall manage any lotterly or pre-sent the state of the state of the state of the same party, shall be dedeemed a lottery dealer under this set. In sampling to apply this legislation to the facts of the case

New-York Tribune.



Vol. XXIII No. 6,873.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863.

presented by you, I have only to inquire whether the gift concert which you have advertised, and for which you propose to sail tickets, is in its essential features a loiter? I for propose to sail tickets, is in its essential features a loiter? I for propose to sail to thousand tickets at \$1\$ each, and to distribute by lot or hazard one hundred prizes among the holders. There are of course nine blanks for every prize. This year caseding sanwers to a definition, given to lotteries, viz.; 'A distribution of prizes and blanks by chance; a game of narad distribution of prizes and blanks by chance; a game of narad in which small some are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger value, either in money or other articles." This definition conforms to the letter and spirit of the law of Confinition conforms to the letter and spirit of the law of Confinition conforms to the letter and spirit of the law of Confinition conforms to the letter and spirit of the lotter of the Concert to which your letter, hand-bill and ticket inclosed refer. Yeu will readily understand that it is not possible for the conformation of the conformation growing out of actual or supposed difference in the objects to which the proceeds of the enterprise are to be devoted. It is the peculiar characteristic of the lottery system in all countries that it has had its origin in real or pretended purposes to give aid to phillanotriple or benevolent mevaments. Very respectfully,

C. F. ESTÉE, Acting Commissioner.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL, D'UTASSY.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. D'UTASSY.

The following is the substance of the charges an pecifications preferred against Col. F. G. d'Utassy of the 39th Regiment (Garibaldi Guard.) He was arraigned to-day, the charges were read to him, and

he pleaded not guilty:

CHARGE 1.—Advising and persuading soldiers to desert.

Three specifications, severally charging him with advising Private Michael Jackey, Co. G.; Private T. Koester, Co. K.; and Private Benoit Baise of Co. G., to desert.

CHARGE 2.—Unlawfully selling and disposing of Government horses for his own benefit.

wn use. Cnakes 3.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military

red to slid Schada.

red to said Schada.

Specification 4.—Uniawfully opening two private letters disorded to the late. Quartermester E. D. Lazell before they had been delivered to said Lazell.

Specification 5.—Uniawfully opening an official letter direction for the delivery of the delivery of the delivery opening and taking therefrom a mulision helonging to Dr. E. Steiger, 2d Assistant Surgeon.

Specification 8.—Unlawfully selling the appointment, of

the Secretary of War by the Surgeon-General for his approval.

RETENTION OF SIGNAL OFFICERS AND MEN. Authority is given by a recent general order from the War Department to retain in service officers and The Board of Examiners authorized by the recent men now on signal duty, whose term of service will actestablishing the Signal Corps will assemble to- expire before they can be examined by a Board to morrow. All officers and men connected with the be appointed for that purpose under the act approved March 3, 1863, providing their conduct an

Department: he requisition of a Medical Director, and, when sent their department, the supplies must be assigned to thicel Director of that Department.

• Assistant Surgion-Ceneral, Medical-Inspector-General

Madical Director of that Department.
The Assistant Surgnont-eneral, Medical-Inspector-Generald Modical Inspectors will be allowed the same number recome as offices, and facel and furnifuture therefor, as are a lowed by regulation to officers of the Quitermaster's Department who perform similar duties.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE REVERSED.

The following General Order has been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, APRIJ 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91.—The proceedings of a Militar Commission or nevered at Memphis, Teom., on the 28th No vember, by virtue of Special Orders No. 5, dated November 28, and No. 8, dated December 3, 1861, from the Headquan ters. District Memphis, and before which was tried Privat William Solers of Rissell's Engineer Regiment, have been submitted to the Secretary of War.

It does not appear from the record that the Commission of Judge Advocate were sworn. The exceeding irregularity of the proceedings in this case cannot be overlooked, and the seatence is reversed and set saide.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. 10WNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14, 1963.

DECISION RESPECTING INSURANCE POLICIES. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made

the following decision: The sixth section of the act of March 3 provide The sixth section of the act of March 3 provides on any policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by sea or by fire, or by other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person, in which the premium or assess-ment shall not exceed \$10. a gramm daily of ill.

posit potes. MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received official information of the following captures: The D. Sargeant, from Galveston bound to Hor

The D. Sargeant, from Galveston bound to Honduras, with 51 bales of cotton, captured by the U. S. gunbeat Kittaning off Galveston Bar.

The J. M. Chapman, on the 13th of March, by the beats of the U. S. ship Cyane, in the harbor of San Francisco, under circumstances showing that she was designed to prey upon our commerce.

The sloop Ranger, off Clay's Lanting, Suwannee River by the Fort Henry's armed boats off Chrystal river. Her cargo consisted of sait, dry goods, gun-

river. Her cargo consisted of sait, dry goods, gan Also the schooner Anna, of Nassau, while endeav-

CONSTITUTION. It appears from information received at the Navy Department that the extent of the sickness among the midshipmen on board the practice ship Constitution, at Newport, has been much exaggerated. The few patients are to be landed and placed in the hospital at the academy.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Navigating the Crevasse- The Yazoo E pedition-Incidents of the Trip-Unexpected Attack from the Rebels-The Difficulty Met With at Fort Pemberton-Interview with a Rebel Under a Fing of

Truce.
From Our Special Correspondent.
On Board Stramer Ad. Hinn,
Tallanatonic River, April 6, 1962.
If strategy is to be measured by the strangeness and difficulty of its undertakings, the author of the Yazoo Expedition has earned a name which " mankind will not willingly let die." Napoleon rushing through the Great St. Bernard upon the slumbering armies of Italy, tried a project, possibly more perilous, certainly not more brilliant or decisive if successful, than the general who launched Ross's Flotilla on the lawless torrent of a Mississippi Crevasse, bound for the Tallahatchie, and Yazzo.

A New-Orleans pilot never dreamed even in night mare of Yazoo Pass. A wilderness of gnaried and tangled branches choking up the passage; sometangled branches choking across it, shutting in the prospect, and threatening with fracture and wreck at every turn; a channel beyond parallel crooked and perverse, made up of zigzags and "Devils at every turn; a channel beyond parallel crooked and perverse, made up of zigzags and "Devile elbows;" vast masses of drift-wood and forest debric constantly clogging the progress. Such, in brief and very faint outline, is this most extraordinary pass. It opens a new chapter in the history of en-gineering and navigation. It is a labyrinth which for its intricacy and perplexity, if not for its deep shadow and mystery, might almost rival the Catacombs of Egypt.

And what shall I say of the sensations of a cabin

assenger during the trip? The Engineer's bell is of a rattleanake. Forward for a few turns of the wheel, then a spagmodic jingle from the lower regions; then a pause, followed by a rude bang, which jars the boat from one end to the other; then a backward movement, varied by an occasional crash that sweeps away the guard or knocks daylight into the cabin; and a few stoppages to repair the wheel, or get the boat into the channel by means of cable and capstan, is the order of the day. Boats that come out of the jaws of this leviathan of a stream are little better than moving shinwrecks. The poor little better than moving shipwrecks. The poor shell Tecumseb, or Pike, with smokestacks down, guards swept away, wheelhouse and cabin laid bare, hurricane deck torn away in places, fully deserve the most prominent places in Frank Leslie's Illustrated. The timber which lines the stream is barked and bruised, in the encounter with the less than the stream is barked and bruised, in the encounter with the

off by the ax of the pioneer, like the vistas of a released track through an Adirondack "fire slash."

There are some features of the expedition which tend to relieve its discomfort and annoyance. Here through cleared and tilled land for a mile or more. The sward and foliage are already green; the peach is beginning to bloom, and long wastes of yellow-flowering weeds are generally growing over the neglected soil where the cotton whitened last year. The negroes stand in clusters, waving signals, and manifesting their give by various grotesque and outlandish gyrations.

"Massa's gene, Aha!"

"The darkies stay, Oho!"

But generally the quoudam farm-house is a collonade of chimneys, and smoldering rouss. We passed one such, where a man was sutting with a baby in his arms, looking silently at a beap of smoking embers, all that was left of his cabin, while half-address children.

issury box, far beyond reach, against the naked | disgraced. "Walton," with a monomania for advertising, has left his slingle even in this wilderness. One sol-dier has made an impromptu sacrifice to the Mosca which is very suggestive, and reads nearly as fol-

be appointed for that purpose under the act approved March 3, 1863, providing their conduct and qualifications are such as to make it advantageous to the service to retain them.

TRASPORTATION OF SANITARY SUPPLIES.

The following order has been issued by the Way. prospect, when there was a discharge of fire-arms from some unobserved quarter, commencing with one or two strangling shots, and instantly bursting into a full volley. At the first shot I supposed that some of our own soldiers were firing off their pieces. The next, there was a whistling of balls in most disagreeably close proximity, a crashing of glass in the pilot-house, a stinging sensation in my own thigh, and a scramble for what poor shelter the hurricane deck afforded. It was clear by that time hurricane deck afforded. It was clear by that time that we were under the well-directed and deadly fire of forest assussins. The pattering of bullets continued for two or three minutes, while the half dozen soldiers who were on the deck replied as best they might, kneeling or lying from behind haweer and smoke stack. The boat, under the cool and skillful handling of Capt. Lamont, kept steadily and swiftly on her way.

wittly on her way. As I viewed the "situation" from behind the pilothouse, and eaw "the boys" ramming, priming, an firing in all conceivable attitudes, and with admit firing in all conceivable attitudes, and with admirable promptitude, apparently untouched, I concluded that the affair would prove only an exciting and harmless adventure, and was disposed to chuckle, that we had escaped so easily. Imagine my consternation, therefore, when a lew moments after, in coming out of concealment, we found Capt. Martin, commander of the boat, half lying, half leaning against the hawser, and unable to rise. He was immediately carried down stairs, placed on a matters, attributed of his shirt and boots, when we distress, stripped of his shirt and boots, when we di covered that a cruel wound had passed through the bone of the ankle; another had entered the muscle of the chest. A deck-hand was at the same time carried into the cabin, shot between the shoulders and near the spine. There are moments which harry us at one plunge, and without the slightest warning, from unconscious security into imminent and fearful peril, and face to face with the bloody and ghastly forms of Death. We are stunned and paralyzed by the sudden and territle apparition. This was one of them. No doctor was on board. The capain, we feared, was dying. There was trepi dation and consternation; there was burrying to and fro for water, bandages, and pillows. to and fro for water, bandages, and pillows. No one knew how soon we should be attacked again. Every one felt how poorly we were prepared for the emergency. Hardly a corporal's guard was with us. The slugs had passed through the boat as though she were an egg-shell. No barricade was prepared, and the narrow steamer might become deabled or stopped at almost any time. However, these contingencies failed to arise. And it turned out that Capt. Martin was much less seriously wounded than we had supposed. The shot which entered the cheat had evidently glanced along the rib and lodged in the shoulder. Beside

oring to evade the blockade off the mouth of the Sawannee River. She had an assorted cargo.

THE SICKNESS ON THE PRACTICE SHIP CONSTITUTION.

THE SICKNESS ON THE PRACTICE SHIP passed through the side of the boat, through a sheet-iron stove and into the bar-room.

The occurrence took place about two miles below the junction of the Coldwater and the Yazoo Pass. Other boats have received similar compliments from the same quarter, and it is to be hoped that Uncle Sam will give them a sufficit of war on our return. Of the situation at Fort Pemberton, I shall say but little, as I had but little opportunity for reconnoitering, and other correspondents have already done the subject ample justice. There are two disadvantages which render the capture of the fort an undertaking of rare difficulty: First, the gunboats are compelled to fight down stream, as at Island No. 10, so that the disabling of the wheel or rudder involves the loss of the vessel; second, the force is inadequate to invest the works; until the arrival of Gen. Quinby's force within a few days, it has been woefally inade-

The enemy's line of communication with his main army, and his consequent means of reenforcement are far shorter and easier than our own. From the immense army at Vicksburg troops may be threwn by rail to a point 25 miles from Yazoo City, and be-tween that place and Fort Pemberton, steamers are tween that place and Fort Pemberton, steamers are constantly going and returning through a free and mobstructed channel. Our communication with the Mississippi, on the contrary, is exceedingly slow and hazardons, and hisble at any one time to be impeded if not totally cut off. Here, as everywhere, the Rebels are lighting from a center with short baselines and massed forces, against our army fighting from a circumference with extended lives, and an army scattered and broken into fragments. Under the circumstances, notwithstanding the constant news of our "complete success," the attempt to reduce Fort Pemberton would be desperate if no hopeless.

sight of that monetrous specimen of natural history, a live Rebel—not eaged and harmless in prison, or on one of our steamers, but at large and at bay in his native forest, and formidable in all the terrors of musket and cartridge-box. I contrived in the course

It happened on this wise: One of the settlers in neighborhood had been arrested on suspic the neighborhood had been arrested on suspicion and sent—without trial, through a singalar oversight—to Helens. It appeared, upon examination, that he had done nothing to warrant this treatment. In the mean time his family of six children was left behind unprovided for. A letter was to be sent to Gen. Tilghman by flag of trace, to make necessary explanations, and provisions for transmitting the children through the lines, and Gen. Ross kindly offered me the opportunity to accommany Capt. Evan.

children through the lines, and Gen. Ross kindly offered me the opportunity to accompany Capt. Ryan,
who bore the dispatch.

One's sensations after leaving our own pickets,
and advancing through timber and clumps of canebrake upon those of the enemy, are very peculiar.
The growl of cannon is heard, and now and then the
shell of the Rebels come hissing and hurtling
through the trees. You become painfully conscious
that men in ambush, with cocked muskets, are
watching you. What if one of them, barely catchmg a glimpse of a Federal soldier through the brush,
and hearing a rustling among the leaves, should

watching you. What if one of them, barely catching a glimpse of a Federal soldier through the brush, and hearing a rusting among the leaves, should fire, upon the first impulse? Such feelings are natural, and such accidents hable to happen.

After proceeding for helf a mile or so, our escort was brought to a halt by a sentinel in butternut livery. The color of the cloth so closely resembled that of the surrounding wood, that we had hardly distinguished him. A sudden apparition of this kind in the depths of the forest would make a man stare as much aghast as that of lick Turpin, or a South American jaguar. The picket-guard of the enemy was separated from us by one of those mevitable bayons which are always turning up in this country, and extended on either hand, at close intervals, much closer I thought than our own. The officer of the guard, who proved to be Capt. Holman of the 20th Misslesippi, when informed that we came under a flag of truce, invited us to come across. under a flag of truce, invited us to come across, which we succeeded in doing by the aid of one or two logs, and a nice calculation of the center of gravity. After delivering the dispatch and exchanging a few embers, all that was left of his cabin, while half-adozen children from six years upwards were wandering through the premises, or searching among the ashes. The sight was pitiable enough, but not more so than that of the mangled and dead soldiers, who have been fired upon from the ueighborhood, and perhaps from the shelter of the very house which has perished from the outrage. I am satisfied that the practice of burning and destroying everything of value in the locality of this guerrila firing is its only preventive.

Among the amusing features of the trip are multitudes of sign-boards, "shing'es," inscriptions, suspended bottles, boxes, coats, &c. Tom Less worth," "Ivanboe," and "Les Misselle." Keuil-worth, "Ivanboe," and "Les Misselle." "Keuil-worth," "Ivanboe," and "Les Misselle." tudes of sign-boards, "shing'es," inscriptions, suspended bottles, boxes, coats, &c. Tom Jones, or ace Greeley and Jeff. Davis. Capt. H. told us that John Smith, anxious for a cheap immortality, hus Davis considered A. S. Johnston their ablest Gen-inscribed his name on a barrel-head or board from a eral, and that Pillow and Floyd were completely Times—enw it frequently; inquired after Sam Me dary, and was much surprised at learning that the soldiers had burned the office of The Crisis.

As to politics, he was emphatic in his expression of gratification at the resolutions of Conway of Kansas; understood that THE TRIBUNE had come out in favor of peace, and hoped it might influence "Abra-ham." And so the afternoon slipped away as pleas-antly in that quiet solitade as though no ruder sounds ever disturbed it than the bark of the squirrel or the cooing of the dove. I must confess that the sight of Uncle Sam's muskets in such hands suggested some rather disagreeable reflections. More than likely there is an a musicism reductions. More than likely they were not the trophies of honorable war, but the larceny of Thief Floyd. As to uniform, the Rebe hereeny of Thier Floyd. As the minoring has a con-homespun joans of various dingy hues, and slouched hats of all colors, were in strong contract with the invariable blue of our own soldiers. I could not belp thinking that, after all, this coarse and rude attire, which excites our derision, and the strait-ened circumstances ever which we exuit, while in me respects a disadvantage, are in others an im-

meuse benefit to our enemies.

The Southern soldier glories in his poor homeepun clothing as the insignia of self-denying patriotsize. His hard life and scanty subsistence are schooling him in virtues, while the vast Quartermaster and Commissary resources of our army are likely to and to intuse corruption which no one can estimate. Capt. Holman and Lieut. Scruggs parted from us with a cordial shake of the hand and the warmly expressed hope that in the "good time coming," to which we all look forward, they might welcome us to their homes in Misstssippi. I carried away from the interview a feeling of unutterable melancholy at the thought that so many warm-souled and high-minded men are committed to that cause, and must go down with it. LATER.

Helena, April 8.—Your readers have been apprised before this of the facts concerning the expedition. It has been my fortune to chronicle nothing but failures in the Lower Mississippi, and I am sick of comment. The public can do that for themselves. Gen. Prentiss is beginning to establish the regime of thorough discipline at Helena. The lines were closed some days ago, so that those inhabiting the interior are compelled to remain within our lines or of without supplies. Secessionists have so long imder false preteines and feeding Rebels with them, that the policy adopted by Gen. Prentiss, although seemingly hard, is a necessary one. He means to make them understand, to use his own expressive phrase, that "there's a God in Israel." XENOPHON.

Gen. Burnside's Becent Wholesome Order. indianapolis, ind. April 14, 1853. Gen. Burnside's order relative to sending domestic traitors beyond the Federal lines, and protection to Union men, is well received in Indianapolis, as it

A Union man, driven from home, because accused of reporting a K. G. C. to the commander of glanced the district, was sent back to-day with officers inalong the rib and lodged in the shoulder. Beside the deck hand, who will probably recover, no one was seriously injured, although from thirty to fifty shots were fired. One slug went through nearly order. structed to rely on civil authorities; but if not protected, the offenders to be dealt with under the

confirms the previous action of Gen. Carrington.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NORFOLK.

Confederate Movements-Appearances of an Approaching Struggle-Order of Gen. Keyes-Death of Lt.-Col. Kimball.

thinks so, and cautions the inhabitants of this city to look out for their safety in good season, by issuing the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.) NORFOLK, April 12, 1863.

The proximity of the Confederate forces to this city renlers it necessary for the Commanding General to notify all the employ of the United States, who prefer safety to the conflict of war, to leave any town or village in this Depart-

Proper precautions have been taken in the premises, and if the enemy dare to put in an appearance they will be warmly received and beyond a doubt driven back. Our picket line has been contracted at Suf- Mr. folk, and some skirmishing has occurred within the last 24 hours, but no event of importance has vet transpired. It is believed that Suffolk is impregnable to any assaulf from the Rebel forces now threatening it. Gen. Peck was severely injured yesterday by being thrown from his horse, and Brig.-Gen. Geary is in temporary command of the post.

Lieut.-Col. Kimball of the 9th N. Y. V. was killed vesterday at Suffolk, it is alleged by being abot while in an altercation with Gen. Corcoran. The event has produced a profound sensation here. I have no particulars of the affair, and nothing definite can be known until a proper examination take All quiet at this writing.

Koyen's Proclamation-A Panic-Rebel Operations at Suffolk - How Lieut.-Col. Kimball was Killed.

Frem Our Special Correspondent.
NORPOLE, Va., April 13, 1863.
I was mistaken in the wording of Gen. Keyes' proclamation issued yesterday, and therefore for

proclamation issued yesterday, and therefore forward a copy of the document entire:

Headquarters Department of Virginia.

Norder, Ve., April 12, 1863.

The proximity of the Confederate forces enders it proper, by virtue of the military and naval authority of the United States, to give the following notice: All foreign consuls and their families, all women and children, and all other persons not in the service of the United States, who prefer safety to the conflict of war, are notified that on the approach of the many to any town or village within this Department and the range of the United guns, such town or village will be fired on willout further consideration.

E. D. REYES,

Major-Gen. Cend'g Department of Virginia.

The appearance of the above Proclamation has

The appearance of the above Proclamation has created something of a panic here-most needlessly, the third and fourth set her on fire. All the crew fears of women and children, and timid people generally, for a time, at least, and the popular expression is: "Whar yer gowine?" To-day there is less excitement, and by to-morrow it is probable that the town will return to its ordinary quiet. The appear- Summer. ance of Gen. Key es in the city, as a general thing, gives assurance that everything will be done to pro-tect the citizens, and the confidence in his judgment Royal Harbor. The land forces have re-embarked to allay the commotion induced by his proclamation.
At such an exigency as the present it is a matter of congratulation that the headquarters of the Department have for a time been changed to Norfolk, and that the General Commanding is here in person, to superintend the necessary movements. Gen. Keysour, Chief of Gen. Hunter's Staff, goes North by the Arago to-day, it is thought, by many, not to return. Lieut.-Col. Halpine, Gen. Hunter's cannot be too highly praised for the course which he has thus fir taken to rescue Norfolk from an attack, and to his discretion alone must we look for confinued safety.

On the transports, and will leave for Hulton Head in the course of to-day. The expedition is virtually at an end.

Gen. Seymour, Chief of Gen. Hunter's Staff, goes nor to return. Lieut.-Col. Halpine, Gen. Hunter's Arsistant Adjutant-General, an able, loyal, and popular officer, will probably succeed to the position.

I subjoin the official report of Acting Brigadier finued safety.

The rebels have made an earnest matter of their

operations at Suffolk. Yesterday they were within two miles of the place and fired a few shells to test the range of their guns, but the shots fell short and the range of their guns, but the shots fell short and no damage was done. An attempt was made to erect a battery on the west side of the Nansemond, which failed in consequence of our fire being too strong for the enemy. rebels to blockade the Nansemond by means of bat-teries on the south side of the river. Parties were seen yesterday hard at work in throwing up earth-, and making the necessary preparations for guns. It is estimated that the rebel opposed to Major General Peck is about 40,000 works, and making the necessary preparations for heavy guns. It is estimated that the rebel force opposed to Major General Peck is about 40,000 atrong, and an attempt will undoubtedly be made to invest Suffolk in the same manner as has been done at Washington, N. C. The Rebels are in sufficient strength to do this if their numbers have not been exaggerated, and it may be added to their plan, a raid upon Norfolk by way of Princess Anne Conty.

The game will prove a hazardous one to them, but they are in a desperate case, and may resort to desperate measures. The movements at Suffolk are desperate measures. The movements at Suffolk are labeled to make the attack so close as to reader only and the present attitude cannot be among our own men. Everything remained quiet during that among our own men. Everything remained quiet during that desperate measures. The movements at Suffolk are simply for food, and the present attitude cannot be long continued on their side. The struggle must take place; as to what time I cannot say, perhaps, while I am writing the conflict is going on. After being within two miles of Suffolk most of the day yesterday, the Rebels withdrew five miles last night, and placing a night picket afterward at a distance. On Tuesday night, the 25th, the locomotive battery again

yesterday, the Rebels withdrew hye miles list night, and had made no appearance when I left there this morning. If an attack is made it will undoubtedly prove most disastrous to the Rebels.

The circumstances at ending the shooting of Lieut. Col. Kimball of the Hawkins Zousves, are The circumstances at ending the shooting of Lieut. Col. Kimball of the Hawkins Zonaves, are of a very meiancholy character. I learn that Col. Kimball had command of the outer picket-guard, and during the evening Gen. Corcoran approached the post and was properly challenged by the guard. Instead of giving the countersign Gen. C. simply said, "I am Gen. Corcoran." Under the circumstances, with a Rabel force in close proximity, an enemy might have said the same thing, and Col. Kimball refused to let Gen. Corcoran pass without the proper word. Gen. C. attempted to ride on the proper word. Gen. C. attempted to ride on when his bridle was seized by Col. K. In the excitement of the moment Gen. Corcoran drew a pistol and fitted the fatal shot. There is deep feeling on to an incurrent acts of the subject, and Gen. Corcoran is generally censured for his hasty act. Lieut.-Col. Kimball was a very popular officer and universally respected in this De-

artment.

The rabid Secessionists have been quite jubilant The rabid Seccesionists have been quite jubilant for a day or two past, and, it is alleged, have made themselves quite obnoxious to the Union people here. A mass meeting of the loyal men of Norfolk was called, to take place at Mechanics' Hall to day; but Geu. Keyes did not deem the movement expedient, and the hall was not opened. A meeting was hald in Portsmouth, at which some highly patriotic and sensible resolutions were passed. A copy of the resolutions was presented to Gen. Keyes for his consideration.

deration.
All is quiet at this present writing.

The War in the South-West-Skirmish and Defeat of the Rebels, Carno, Tuesday, April 14, 1983.

The Rebels in the vicinity of Fort Denelson have been gathering all the horses fit for cavalry service. To put a stop to this, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all the good horses in the neighborhood to be taken by the Union forces, all agas satist anisonal A

While engaged in this duty, 70 men, on Friday met about the same number of Rebels. A skirmish ensued, in which 21 of the latter were taken prisoners, including Major Blondin and two An Imperial ordinance had been labour fairnes

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Disaster to the George Washington.

THE EXPEDITION VIRTUALLY AT AN END

Official Report of Recent Movements in Florida.

The United States steam transport Arago, Hy. A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal on the morning of Saturday, April 11, via Stono, Charleston Bar and Fortress Monroe, consigned to Maj-Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Arago brings 80 first and 98 second class passengers, Government stores, and the mails from Port Royal and the Charleston expedition. Among the passengers are Gen. Truman Seymour and staff, Gen. Gordon, and Mons. G. de Sibourg, Vice Consul for France at Charleston, S. C. The following passengers were landed at Fortress Monroe. en. Truman Seymour, Lieut Jacks E. Capt. Treedwell, Fulton of the New-York Associated Pleus, Messix, Saw-School, E. L. Pierce, Andrews, Metcaif.

The following passengers were brought to New

York:

Gen. Gordon, Lieut. Gray, Mr. Gordon, Mr. G. de Sibourg
U. S. N., Capt. Chadwick. Lieut. Bradshaw, Judge Stickney,
Judge Worden and wife, Mrs. Draw, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Steep
er, Mr. Libby, Nr. and Mrs. Leich and Son, Capt. Woodpine and wife, Mrs. Haywood, Miss Smith, Mrs. Klimball,
Mr. and Mrs. Lillie and son, Mrs. Steepe, Mrs. K. G.
Shaw, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Snith, Dr. Green, Dr. Roberts, Dr.
G. Haff, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Monroo,
Mr. McClaren, Mr. J. Hartwell, Mr. Colwell, Mr. E. Mass,
Mr. Caonon, Mr. E. S. Biable, Mr. Kenp, Mr. S. D. Gilbert,
Mr. A. White, Mr. C. B. Bownan, Mr. Fosz, Mr. Bridge,
Mr. S. A. Patrick, Mr. Wm. McLain, Mr. D. Shadt, Mr.
E. F. Squire, Lieut. Doian, Lieut. Cassel, Mr. Coywell,
Mr. Shockley, Mr. B. K. Lee, Mr. Shears, Mr. S. H. Johnson, Mr. Loyd, Mr. Loyd, Mr. Robinson, Mr Jarvis, Mr. K. Cupt.
Capt. Boggs, and St in 2d cabin.

The Ironsides and six other iron-clads were cill.

The Ironsides and six other iron-clads were still

off the bar at Charleston on the 11th. Nothing new had transpired since the bombard

ment on the 7th. Gen. Hunter, with his army, were to leave Charleston Bar for Port Royal the same day the Arago sailed.

ton-Our Loss Six Killed and Seven Wounded-Escape of the Remainder of the Crew-The Iron-Clads about to Return to Port Royal-The Expedit Virtually at an End-Official Report of Recent Movements in Florida.

From Our Special Correspondent
On BOARD THE NANTASKET,
OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, April 11, 1983.

News reached us yesterday of the destruction of
the small steamer George Washington in Coccaw The first report, which reached Hilton Head yesterday, led us to believe that the officers, crew, and all on board had escaped; but later intelligence places

our loss at six killed and seven wounded. The steamer was making a short reconn toward Port Royal Ferry when the Rebels opened a battery of rifled six-pounders from behind a sand bank, and shelled the boat before those on board be gan to suspect the presence of the enemy. The first shot from the battery disabled the steamer's machinery, the second passed through her boiler, and it appears to me. It has had the effect to stir up the not killed and wounded escaped in boats to the marsh on the opposite side of the river, and then

waded back to the dry land on Port Royal Island. The George Washington cost the Government about \$25,000, and has been in the service since last

The New Ironsides and the remaining mor have crossed the bar, and are about returning to Port and military skill will do more than anything else on the transports, and will leave for Hilton Head in

I subjoin the official report of Acting Brigadier Rust, Colonel of the 8th Maine, respecting the late movements in Florida:

Lieut -Col. C. G. HALPIN, A. A. G., Department of the Son COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report for the information of the Major-General command

ment on the steamers Delaware and Gen. Meigs at Beasfort, S. C., March 19, for Jacksonville, Florids, where I arrived on the 23d ult., having been delayed by rough weather. Majo

which was fraction as sight picket afterward at a distance.
On Tuesday night, the 25th, the locomotive battery again approached, and threw several 68-fb shells into the city among approached, and threw several 68-fb shells into the city among approached, and threw several 68-fb shells into the city among approached, and three several 68-fb shells into the city among approached. their own women and children, striking several buildings, but injuring no one. Repeated night attempts were made by the enemy to shell the city. On Wednesday, a recon-sance in force, commanded by Col. Higginson, and consis of five companies of the 6th Maine, under Lieut.-Col. Twitchell, four companies of the 6th Connectiont, under Major Mesker, and a portion of Col. Higginson's colored

Major Mesker, and a portion of Col. Higginson's colored regiment, advanced along the railroad pickets upward of four miles, driving in Cen. Finnegan's pickets, but not being able to overtake the enemy.

After proceeding as far as was deemed advisable, and the enemy showing no disposition to accept battle, our forces commenced to return. Soon after, the locomotive battery appeared and these several shells, but was careful to keep Cheries Hoole and Joseph Goodwin, and severely wounded William Willis—all of Capt. McArthur's company, 8th Maine Regiment—who were the only persons killed or wounded

there after my arrival.

Col. Montgomery, with about 120 mea of his regiment, on
the Gen. Meigs, Cept. Watson, accompanied by Cept. Stedman, with the gunbost Paul Jones, made a successful expedition to Pilatka, 75 miles up the river, taking as prisoners on

lieutenant and fourteen men, with their arms. The lieutenant violated his parole of honor and escaped.

A quantity of cotton, rifles, horses, and other preparty, amounting to several thousand dollars' value, have been coptured. Lieut-Col. Billings, ist S. C. Vols., was wounded on the Pilatka expedition. In accordance with Special Order No. 187, received from Headquarters Department of the Nouth I withdraw all the United States forces from Jackson-South I withdraw all the United States forces from Jackson-Ville, Pia., and embarked them on transport March 31, partial way had just arrived for that purpose. While the exposition was taking place several fires were set, a partion of the undoubtedly by Heccasionists. The fires were not confined to the lines of any regiment. Perhaps twouty-live buildings had were destroyed. Prior te my arrival many buildings had were destroyed. Prior te my arrival many buildings had were destroyed by the confined to the month of the month of them on the transports.

Many Union families came away with us, our soldiers freely making all possible room for them on the transports.

The aspectation has all retained saicly. Much credit is due. Capt. H. Soynton, Sth. Regisanat. Mains Vols., for the careful capt. H. Soynton, Sth. Regisanat. Mains Vols., for the careful capt. H. Soynton, Sth. Regisanat.

for assistant.

Left with un.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN D. RUST.,

Colonel 5th Reg't Maine Vols., Commanding For